

THE DAY IN MACON.

THE POOR WOMAN FELL IN THE BRANCH.

Half-Demented Peggy Drowned—The News in Brief Will Give the Cause of the Tragedy.

MACON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—On last Saturday evening, Peggy Jones, a half demented negro woman, left her home in the Howard district. She did not return that night.

Yesterday morning her dead body was found in a branch not far from her home. She had evidently met her death by drowning.

It is supposed that in attempting to cross the branch she had a fit, and falling on her face in the water, was drowned.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Stumpy Vaughn Being Tried for the Killing of Ben Bowers.

MACON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—A short time ago Mr. J. W. Vaughn, the captain of Engine Company No. 1, of the paid fire department, and Mr. Ben Bowers, a member of engine company No. 2, got into a difficulty, and Vaughn shot Bowers, from the effects of which Bowers died in a few hours.

Vaughn claimed that the killing was in self-defense, but a number of witnesses testified differently. Vaughn has been locked up in jail since the homicide.

His trial commenced this morning in Bibb superior court. The entire morning session was consumed in obtaining a jury. The last juror was chosen at 12:45 o'clock p. m.

Vaughn is represented by Messrs. Bartlett, and Harlan, and Davis & Turner, Solicitor General Felton represents the state.

The examination of witnesses commenced this afternoon. There was a large crowd of spectators at the courthouse all day. The public manifests much interest in the case.

FAST ORANGE TRAIN.

The Georgia Southern and Florida Road Is Hastening for Business.

MACON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Railroad men and others in Atlanta will read the following with interest:

The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad has just put on a special orange train, which will make fast time to all points in the south.

The train will leave Atlanta at 10 a. m. and will stop at Macon, Dalton, and Lake City, via Macon and Dalton. Schedule time from Atlanta to Macon is only twenty-four hours.

This train will connect with the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West, the Florida Southern, east coast line and the St. Petersburg and Tampa Bay line.

Arrangements have been made for the transferring of oranges into refrigerators at Atlanta, Macon, and Jacksonville. The oranges are to be loaded on the train at the various points.

All cars will be forwarded as rapidly as possible, and no time will be lost in the transfer of oranges to the various points.

IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The Five Georgia Conspirators Have Reached Ohio in Safety.

MACON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Chief Deputy United States Marshal Orford received a telegram from United States Marshal Walter P. Corbett stating that the five Georgia conspirators, Luther A. Hall, Wright and John Lancaster, had reached Ohio in safety.

Marshal Corbett says he had no trouble at all with the prisoners and safely turned them over to the penitentiary authorities at Columbus, Ohio, and his deputies will start on their return home today.

Gossip.

MACON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—The Thalia club is arranging for another dance, to take place on an early day. It is also probable that the Thalia club will give a concert next week.

Fred Lemon, a negro, was convicted in the city court today of the charge of larceny, and sentenced to a fine of \$40 and costs, or serve four months on the chain.

A telegram was received today by ex-Alderman George Wing announcing the death of his brother, Mr. Darwin, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Wing was about forty years of age.

A calico suit is to be given on the 21st instant, by Macon lodge No. 236, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. This is their third annual ball, and it is expected to be a very successful one.

A short meeting of the board of county commissioners was held this morning. A petition was presented to the board from the Metropolitan street railway, asking for right of way through the Roff home property.

Mr. Criss Thomas, a well known and popular young gentleman, is seriously ill with la grippe. His condition for the past few days has been extremely critical and he is no better today.

The board of county commissioners fixed the bond of the tax collector this morning at \$30,000. The bond required by the state is \$25,000, making the whole bond \$55,000, which is \$34,000 more than any previous year. The increase is due about by the increased valuation in property, as shown by the last tax returns.

Ex-Alderman Peter Rains, who has been seriously ill for the past few days with la grippe, continues quite ill. His life was despaired of yesterday, but a slight change for the better was noticed today and it is now hoped he is on the road to recovery.

THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT.

A Change in the Management of the Dublin and Tennille Road.

TENNILLE, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Quite an important change was made here today in the management of the Dublin and Tennille railway. The stockholders met at usual, Colonel W. S. Ramsay, of Dublin, presiding.

The following directors were elected: E. P. Alexander, Jr., J. Wood, J. F. Wood, O. H. Rogers, G. W. Perkins, Charles H. Hicks, R. L. Warthen, A. F. Daley, W. B. Thomas. After this a meeting of directors was held and J. F. Wood, of Savannah, was elected president, vice W. B. Thomas; and G. W. Perkins, of Tennille, superintendent, vice W. B. Thomas.

For several years has held both offices. Just how this change was brought about is not known, but it is well known that the Central Railroad and Banking Company owns a controlling stock in the road, and their stock was voted by J. S. Wood by proxy. Mr. Wood is a Washington county man who has made quite a success of business in Savannah.

Mr. W. B. Thomas, the retiring president, was well and favorably known in business circles and has been connected with the road since its organization. Indeed, he was the one to organize the Wrightsville and Tennille Railway Company.

An Extended Popularity. Brown's Bronchial Trochies have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

Gordon's Municipal Officers.

GORDON, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—At an election held in Gordon for city officers on the 3d instant, the following ticket was elected: Mayor, C. E. Fraser; aldermen, J. G. Pearson, C. M. Hooks, J. W. Bridger, R. M. Butts and W. V. Wood. A meeting of the board on Monday evening, and A. F. Osborn town marshal. The board is comprised of our most influential and prominent citizens, and the good effects of their administration can already be seen.

Physicians informed me that I was threatened with paralysis or apoplexy. I suffered terribly with pain on the right side of my head, especially when I would read or write, and on rising to my feet would become perfectly blind and had to hold to something to prevent my falling. I am happy to say that Bull's Parsapilla has entirely relieved me. My appetite is good and for the first time in a long while I enjoy my dinners.—Mr. B. C. Rivers, Louisville, Ky.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Cataract may be cured by Pond's Extract; certain to be cured.

Many Persons are broken via dose of household care. Brown's Iron Bitters restores the system, aids digestion, removes causes of bile, and builds muscle. Get the genuine.

PERHAPS HE HAS SKIPPED.

A Timid Young Man Who Wanted to Marry His Cousin.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—The Ridgeland, S. C., mystery is still unsolved. Davis had been employed in the car shop of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, but had been paid off. He was to go back on the 15th. His tool chest is said to have disappeared.

This, coupled with the fact that he took \$300, with the fact that some of his relatives were opposed to the marriage of the cousins, and that not the slightest trace of his body has been found, leads some to believe he has gone away. Several times during the past two weeks he is said to have expressed the feeling that opposition to the marriage would tend to make it an unhappy one, despite the fact that he seemed deeply in love with his cousin.

The young lady was engaged at one time to another young man, but the match was broken off. There seems to be no reason, however, to connect him with the disappearance of Davis, whose relatives are inclined to believe that he has been murdered.

BUILDING THE BRIDGES.

The Trade of Dublin Centered on the River Banks.

DUBLIN, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Work on the two bridges now being constructed across the Ocmulgee river at this point is progressing rapidly, and the banks of the Ocmulgee present an appearance of life and activity that would suggest to the onlooker proximity to a metropolitan city. The railroad bridge will be a steel structure, resting on brick piers, and will cost, including the piling through the swamp, \$30,000. The county bridge will be an iron structure, resting on concrete piers, caused by iron sheet piling, four of an inch thick, and will cost about \$16,000 when completed.

Nearly all the manufacturing enterprises of the town are concentrated near the river bank. A sawmill, foundry and machine shop, bottling works and brick manufactory all dot the river's bank near where the two bridges cross. Work on the Macon and Atlantic railroad was suspended some weeks ago between Macon and Bruton, a town near Dublin, and has not yet been resumed. It is generally supposed that work has only been suspended until a better and cheaper line between the points mentioned can be secured, as the present line would be very costly.

The Macon and Dublin road is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and the prospects for the road are exceedingly bright.

HE IS SMILING STILL.

But Seems to Have Lost His Faith in North Carolina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—J. R. Floyd is a woodsman in the employ of Miller & Frazer, turpentine operators of Walhalla, in Liberty county.

Last month they sent Mr. Floyd up into the Old North State, to employ negroes to work in their turpentine business. Mr. Floyd left smiling. He has come back with his smiles and his confidence in North Carolina somewhat shattered.

He got to Tarboro, i. the upper portion of North Carolina, on January 23, and at once commenced to picture to the negroes the advantages of emigrating to this state. He had employed quite a number, and was preparing to leave on the 7th, when, on the night of the 6th, he was waited upon by about thirty armed men, wearing white caps and with their faces blackened, and warned by them to leave the town immediately, and under penalty of his life, not to attempt to carry a single negro to work in their turpentine business. Mr. Floyd left smiling, and is now back in Georgia.

ATLANTA ENTERPRISE.

In South Georgia—What Major A. J. Orme of Atlanta, Is Doing in Baker County.

The Albany News and Advertiser has the following from Hon. T. W. Fleming, county school commissioner of Baker county, concerning the interest of Major A. J. Orme, of Atlanta, in that county:

NEWTON, Ga., January 3, 1890.—Gentlemen: During the past month, in my rounds among the public schools, I chanced to spend day and night with my old friend, Mr. A. J. Orme, who I have known from his boyhood. He is now acting as agent for Major A. J. Orme, of Atlanta, for his extensive landed interest in southwest Georgia, principally in Baker and Miller counties.

While at Mr. Orme's he told me to "Orme's chapel," just then about completed, and intended for school purposes on week days and for religious meetings on Sabbaths.

And now gentlemen, to say I was pleased, would be doing injustice to Baker county's benefactors. In fact I was charmed, and felt that I would, in the future, be a frequent visitor to see such a schoolhouse in the piney woods of this county. Would that there were forty such school buildings in this county; then indeed would we have a place for every poor child, and a good cause of education and uplift.

Orme's chapel would be an ornament to any community, and would even grace a fashionable village.

The design, the size, the work and finish are all first-class, and reflect great credit on the projector, Major Orme, of Atlanta, and Mr. King, of this county.

Orme's chapel is 23x40 feet, chapel proper 23x32 feet, with vestibule 8x17 feet, and an 8x8 foot ante-room under the steeple, and will be used by the pupils as a place for books, baskets, hats, bonnets, etc., in week days, and on Sundays for the mothers in Israel to take their little nursing babes, when hungry, and catch them to yell and disturb the preacher.

Mr. Orme's lands were known in ante-bellum times as the Jones place, and Mr. King, who is our county surveyor, showed me an accurate plat, showing his surveys and his subdivisions into sixty-two and one-half acre lots.

These small farms of sixty-two and one-half acres each are not on the market, and cannot be bought for any price, but are for rent.

Mr. Orme says men of limited means could not better their lot than by having their homes in so favorable a location. Lands have good clay subsoil, water good, and as healthy a place as could be desired. The two-story framed house will be built on each of these small lots, with piazza in front and kitchen in rear; and when a sufficient number of renters are settled to warrant a further expenditure of funds, a store and postoffice will spring into existence, also an academy will put down with pipes running to each dwelling house.

There are now quite a number of good, temperate, and intelligent farmers who have recently bought from Major Orme and from other persons in the neighborhood, and Mr. King reports to me that it will be, strictly speaking, a white man's settlement, as the darkies have already made their exit. The patrons of the school tell me that it will open with twenty-six pupils of school age, and I consider this a good beginning, and the new venture should be encouraged by all who have an interest in public schools.

The Election in Thomson.

Thomson, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]

The municipal election was spirited today. The following ticket was elected: John L. Holzendorf, mayor; J. W. Shields, alderman; Barnside, W. R. Hadley and J. D. Barnes, councilmen. Three tickets were in the field.

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.

The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. It is pleasant and palatable, and it is a powerful tonic.

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NOTES FROM AUGUSTA.

THE ACADEMY STRIKES A GOOD BARGAIN.

Richmond Academy Secures Property Worth Forty Thousand Dollars—Fatal Shooting in Hephzibah.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Later developments in the settlement of the difference between the Richmond academy and the city make everything in favor of the academy, as it was stated by a gentleman who should know. The academy gets all the south commons and the old fair grounds, the city only retaining May park and the strip of commons back of the cemetery. The academy also gets \$5,000 in cash. The value of the property which the academy gets is \$40,000, at a low valuation.

THE FATAL BULLET. News comes from Hephzibah today that Will Dozier and Leo Napier, two young fellows about fifteen years old, were playing with a pistol, when it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered Dozier's temple, killing him instantly. The young fellow was highly connected and the affair is greatly deplored.

THE COMING CARNIVAL. As the days go by the preparations for the carnival go bravely forward. All up and down Broad street bunting is being hung and flags displayed. The crowds that are expected will be easily housed and taken care of. The whole city will be made a bunting house, if necessary. There may be a little crowding, but there will still be sufficient room, and no one will go hungry. No trouble is expected, but the police force will be increased, and the crowd handled with ease.

COLONEL CRAWFORD'S DEATH. Colonel William P. Crawford died at Bel-air yesterday. He was a well-known planter and a gallant soldier. He will be buried at the hill tomorrow evening.

The grand jury is hard at work. They created a great deal of surprise today by failing to find a true bill against C. E. Williams for the shooting of Dozier. The road is not in the hands of a receiver, and there is no probability that it will be.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, hysteria, headache, neuralgia and nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free samples at druggists by mail. Write to Dr. J. C. Miles, Elkhart, Ind.

GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rumor has been current at the head of a syndicate to start a daily paper in Dalton, to the reversion of the Blue Ridge and Atlantic, is utterly without foundation. It was the mistake of a young reporter, published in the absence of the editor. The road is not in the hands of a receiver, and there is no probability that it will be.

The spring term of Gordon academy began yesterday. Professor J. A. Bryant, who is his assistant, is not yet known who will act as his assistant.

Worm medicine! The very name puts a bad taste in a child's mouth, unless her mother has been kind and given her Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. These little candies taste good.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SA FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.

MONDAY

We Commence on Our Great

Embroidery Sale!

We shall offer a choice variety of NEW GOODS (not carried over from last year).

Being bought before the TARIFF BILL affected prices, we can offer some

Rare Inducements

to customers. We are also prepared to show a fine line of

Muslin Underwear,

The garments having no equal in

Style, Fit or Workmanship.

American Notion Co.,

28 Whitehall.

Telephone 262. Jan 11 at 11 o'clock.

MADE BY SPECIAL PROCESS--THE BEST.

Cocoa is of supreme importance as an article of diet. Van Houten's has fifty per cent. more flesh-forming properties than exist in the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

The tissue of the cocoa bean is so softened as to render it easy of digestion, and, at the same time, the aroma is highly developed.

—VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, patented and made in Holland, and is to-day better known than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, a comparative test will easily prove, that no other Cocoa equals this Van Houten's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other.

THE CHATELAIN COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

FOR CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE

APPLY BALM INTO EACH NOSTRIL—ALL DRUGGISTS, 50 cts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

CURES Coughs, Colds, Colic, Cramps and Croup.

CURES Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Headache and Toothache.

HEALS Scalds, Burns, and Bruises, Cuts, Cracks, Scratches and Swellings.

It is sold by all dealers. 25 cents a bottle. See times and NEWS.

"TAKE YOUR CHOICE"

The city is full of sickness and nearly all of it has been caused by the cold weather. The roll of fatality for the past week in Atlanta has been three times the ordinary number.

A WORD TO THE WELL!

Your time may come next. The malady, if not checked, will cost you an expenditure of \$30 or \$50, to say nothing of time lost and health impaired. A bottle of CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT will cost you only 50 cents and prove a certain preventive. Take your choice. CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT has the confidence of the people of Atlanta, and the country everywhere. It has no equal as a cure for Croup, La Grippe, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. For sale everywhere. Get a bottle. Prepared by

JOHN B. DANIEL

ATLANTA, GA.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

R. T. DORSEY, P. H. BREWSTER, ALBERT HOWELL, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law, 121 Whitehall Street, Telephone 520. Jan 21-dm-top col

The undersigned, have this day formed a partnership for the practice of the law, under the firm name of

"PAYNE & TYE."

J. CARROLL PAYNE, JOHN S. TYE.

Rooms 16 and 17, Gate City National Bank Building, January 10, 1891. Jan 11-dm

Howard E. W. Palmer, Morris Brandon, READ & BRANDON, 35 1/2 Broad Street, 10-3 dm-top col

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 171 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 100. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged. 1 vt

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA. Commercial claims, damages and real estate claims given careful attention in state and United States courts. Oct-5 dm

J. & T. A. HAMMOND, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Rooms 41 and 42, Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county. Wm. A. Haygood, Hamilton Douglas, HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17 & Peachtree St. ATLANTA, GA. B. H. & C. D. HILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol. Telephone 439. J. C. Johnson, I. H. Johnson, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (J. C. Johnson's old office.) 21 East Alabama street. ATLANTA, GA. LESURE & DRIVER, ARCHITECTS, No. 46, second floor in old capitol building. EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT, 65 1/2 Whitehall Street, corner of Hunter. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

SURGEON. OPIUM HABIT CURED OR NOT CURED. Address John W. Neime, 24 1/2 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Neime, Buena Vista, Ga. mar 22-dm

CIVIL ENGINEERS. R. M. Hall, James R. Hall, Max Hall, HALL BROTHERS, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, 100 E. & 42d St. City National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. General engineering, water works, gas works, steam engines, etc. Consultation free. Jan 12 ap

A FAMILY MADE HAPPY.

A Most Remarkable Cure After All Known Means Had Failed.

Something over a month ago an old lady was lying on a sick-bed, given up to die by physicians and her family. The neighbors had gathered in to sit up with the case and witness the last moments of the sinking patient. All treatment was discontinued, in fact the patient was too weak to take medicine. Every half hour a paroxysm of coughing and strangling would come on, and seemed to be so severe that it would take the helpless victim to eternity before it would relax its grip. One of her friends who was sitting near by knew something of the virtues of Royal Germetuer, and after one of the severe paroxysms asked the privilege of giving a dose. As the doctors had given up the case, the request was granted and the Germetuer was given. No paroxysm of coughing and strangling followed. On the next day the patient began to talk audibly while she could not speak above a whisper when she took the first dose. She continued to improve and now the cough has disappeared. Besides she is relieved of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing and of a severe indigestion. She can eat anything she wishes without inconvenience, suffers no pain, and says that her cure is something that she never expected and is like a miracle. Her daughter, who reports the facts, says that the statement cannot be made too strong. She continues the use of Germetuer, and continues

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EVERY CHILD

In Every Land Is Subject to

COUGHS, CROUP

AND

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

Caucasian.
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN Cures
Coughs, Croup and Consumption.Mongolian (China).
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN Cures
Coughs, Croup and Consumption.Malay.
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN Cures
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Coughs, Croup and Consumption.New Hollander (W. Australia).
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Coughs, Croup and Consumption.Oceanian (Gambol).
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN Cures
Coughs, Croup and Consumption.

Every mother in every land should furnish her-

self with a safeguard against all sudden and dan-

gerous attacks of the lungs and bronchi.

TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY

—OF—

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the

same name, growing along the small streams in

the southern states, contains a stimulating ex-

pectorant principle that loosens the phlegm pro-

ducing the early morning cough, and stimulates

the child to throw off the false membrane in croup

and whooping-cough. When combined with the

healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein

plant of the old fields, it presents in TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM

AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for

Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Con-

sumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased

to take it. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents

and \$1 sizes. If it does not keep it, we will pay

for one time only, express charges on large size

bottle to any part of the United States on receipt

of \$1.

Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Co.,

Atlanta, Georgia.

"LOANS" A DOLLAR EACH

NOVEL RIVAL OF THE LOUISIANA
LOTTERY COMPANY.Chances to Win \$600,000 Sold for a Song—It
Has Been Running for Twenty-one
Months.From the New York World.
Here is a new scheme to evade the lottery
laws, and it is practiced here in New York in
the face and under the eyes of the police, the
government detectives and Postmaster Wana-maker's decrees.
You pay one dollar and apply for a loan of
money and if you are lucky you may obtain a
"loan" of from \$100 to \$5. But, according
to all that a reporter for the World has as yet
been able to learn, a man lucky enough to ob-tain a loan has not yet been found.
Like many other schemes resulting in wealth
to the schemers, this one found birth in Cal-
ifornia. But the lottery has an agency in New
York and is preparing to do business on an ex-tensive scale.
If the managers of the Louisiana Lottery
company had pursued the tactics adopted by
the company of California speculators, they
would probably have been successful in their
attempts to obtain a renewal of their charter.
If John A. Morris and his associates had beenas crafty as "Sharon" and company they could
still dispose of lottery tickets in this city with-
out molestation by the authorities.
For twenty-one months a lottery company,
organized in California, has been operated
under a novel system, and as it had offices in
all the principal cities and had numerous "so-liciting agents" the sales of tickets have been
large and the treasury of the company filled
with the dollars of the dupes.
This lottery is operated under the title of
"The Guaranty Loan and Trust Company."Drawings take place monthly under the
name of "loans," or at least a circular is is-
sued giving what are alleged to be drawings,
and giving in detail the names of the winners.
said to have been successful in obtaining
"loans."The aggregate of these loans is \$600,-
000 a month. The first number out of the
wheel is entitled to the capital prize, \$100,000;
the second to \$50,000 and the third to \$3,000.
There are also five loans of \$500 each, six of\$250 each, and so on down to \$1,000 at \$5 each,
there being a total of 4,000 possible winners.
success, according to the scheme. Inquiry
among a number of men, in this city who have
bought tickets, failed to show that any of them
had ever been among the 4,000 winners, and,
as one man remarked:"I don't know that only unsuccessful draw-
ers buy, but I never drew a prize and I don't
know any one who has."
When asked by a World reporter why he
bought tickets when he had no faith in the
scheme, the man replied: "Oh! I don't know
any one who has." "Oh! I don't know any one
who has." "Oh! I don't know any one who has."The main office of this novel lottery com-
pany are on Market, McAllister and Jones
streets, San Francisco, and there the applica-
tion for tickets may be sent, as the drawing
lists, "by mail and express. All applica-tions must be accompanied with our charge
of one cent and the name of the applicant.
"In this city the company is represented by
"Sharon & Co." at No. 712 Broadway. By the
sub-agents and soliciting agents applicants for
loans are induced to buy tickets. Sharon &"Sharon" is a son of the late Senator Sharon,
of California, who won wealth as a mine op-
erator. The assertion that Sharon, of the lot-
tery firm, is related to the senator is not
believed. His name is probably used with-
out authority to influence people to buy tickets
and enrich the company.Some of the agents, however, have made a
study of the Sharon family history. They can
tell how the scandal originated in 1883, when
Sarah Althea Hill brought suit for divorce
from Senator William Sharon, and how in
1884 she obtained a decree; how subsequently
Sharon died and Sarah married her lawyer,
Judge Terry, and how later Judge Terry was
shot and killed for making an attack on Jus-tice Field.
"Soliciting agents" work on a commission.
They make money fast and are liberal. They
rely on the fact that the agent takes no risk
for every twenty tickets sold they are given a
drawing. The probabilities are that the agents'
drawings represent all the prize-money dis-tributed. A "soliciting agent" engages sub-
agents, and he pays them a small commission.
As the "drawings" take place on the 20th of
each month agents must make return of money
or tickets on the 18th. If an agent fails to do so
his tickets are declared void and innocent vic-tims have no possible chance of obtaining a
"loan." One of the most prominent "solicit-
ing agents" in this city, is a short, stocky man
with red hair, who calls himself P. J. Hart.
He frequents hotels and other popular resorts,
and his sales of tickets are large. He is always
willing to make a man a subject of conver-sation at all times to discuss the scheme of run-
ning a lottery as a "Guaranty Loan and Trust
company."
SCENE IN "SHARON'S" OFFICE.
The office of "Sharon & Co." the New York
representatives of the "Guaranty Loan and
Trust company," at No. 712 Broadway, are on
the first floor of the building, in the rear. A
visitor, upon reaching the head of the first
flight of stairs is confronted with a white-painted glass door, with a black letter inscrip-
tion, "Sharon & Co." Entering the door he
finds a high desk, with a wire screen, and back
in the corner a small, square flat-topped desk.
On neither desk is there a book of accounts or
other evidence of business being done. The
rooms are furnished meagerly, and give the
impression that if the firm moved in a hurry,
without their furniture, they would not be
much out of pocket.Inquiry for Mr. Sharon is met by the query:
"For what do you wish to see him?"
When a World reporter called a few days
ago he answered Mr. Sharon's question by say-
ing: "I wish to get last month's drawing."
Mr. "Sharon," who is a short, stout man
with a blond mustache, answered:"I am Mr. Sharon. We have not got the
full drawing in yet, we have only got the cap-
itals."
Then he handed the reporter a card three in-ches by two and a half, on which was printed
the following:
GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST CO.
LOANS.
20,814.....\$10 000
86,680.....6 000
51,620.....3 000
FULL REPORT OF SATURDAY, THE 27TH.The reporter then asked when the full list
would arrive and was told it was "expected in
a few days."
"Well, I want to get another ticket," said
the reporter, and he took some money from his
pocket."We can't sell them in the office," was the
cautious reply. "You will have to get them of
the agent." Then, as if seeking an excuse to
obtain the reporter's money, "Sharon" asked:
"Who sent you here?""Hart," was the prompt reply.
"Oh! that's all right then," said "Sharon."
"Step out into the hall for a moment and I'll
fix you up."The reporter went out into the hallway,
where a moment later he was joined by Sha-
ron's partner, who would be given his name
but said, "I am the company." He drew from
his pocket an envelope containing about twenty
tickets and said:"Take your pick. I don't suppose it makes
any difference to you what number you take."
THE SHREWDNESS DISPLAYED
"Oh, no!" was the reply. "One number is
as lucky as another so far as I am concerned,"
and he selected one, handing a two dollar bill
to the company.

"What number?" was asked, and a memoran-

dum was made on the back of the envelope
that P. J. Williams had paid for a ticket. He
held the two dollar bill for an instant and then
dropped it to the floor. After picking it up he
said:"I am obliged to you."
The reporter asked: "Are tickets two dol-lars each now?" and the "Company" smiled
and said, "Good day."
As the reporter was going down stairs the
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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 13, 1891.

The Augusta Cotton Festival.
Augusta is well named the Electric City. While its antiquity gives it interest and beauty that is not merely physical, the energy and activity of its people have been demonstrated in every channel of trade and business, and in every department of progress. It has forged ahead of Atlanta in the matter of rapid transit. The street car rule has been abolished, and the urban, as well as the suburban, lines of transportation are as perfect as the spirit of progress can make them.

In the midst of this active development, Augusta reaches out a hospitable hand to the people around about, and invites them to join with her in the cotton festival, which has been arranged for the 20th of the present month and three succeeding days. On the 20th King Cotton, the original monarch of all he surveys, is to be escorted into the city. On the 21st there is to be a trades display and procession, which will be of the most elaborate character. On the 22d there will be a carnival pageant, unique in its character and attractions, and on the evening of the 23d the grand carnival ball will take place, and will close a festival of wonderful beauty and significance. It will be a success in every respect. It has behind it the energy, the prosperity and the hospitality of a typical Georgia community, which is at once active and earnest.

Among the other evidences of the development of Augusta is the new railroad schedule, which has just gone into effect. This new schedule will not only enable the public to go to the great cotton festival early and stay late, but has given the people of that city the advantage of receiving THE CONSTITUTION at an earlier hour. This is recognized as a great blessing by all except The Chronicle, and we believe that even The Chronicle will finally admit that a schedule which carries THE CONSTITUTION to Augusta seven days in the week is a good thing for the city and its people.

How the Gold Bugs Talk.

Our mild intimation to the effect that "the farmers must have relief in some shape," causes The Albany, New York, Journal to remark that such talk is "unbecoming." The Journal asks, if the farmers must have relief, why not the newspaper men? It characterizes our plea for the farmers as truckling to class interests. Then it proceeds to say that the farmers are the most industrious, frugal and well-to-do class of people in the country, and no more in need of relief than the newspaper men.

Of late we have had no end of this lofty nonsense from the gold bugs and their organs. They always talk in this superior and owlish fashion when the farmers kick against unjust taxes and financial oppression. But the comparison between the farmers and the newspaper men is simply absurd. The newspaper men constitute a small class. They do not feed and clothe everybody, nor bear the heaviest burdens of taxation, nor are they the backbone of the country, and the very foundation of society and government. But the farmers answer every point in this description. From the earliest times down to the present it has been remarked that no nation remained strong, and at the front, without a prosperous and contented yeomanry. To speak up for the interests of the chief producers of a country, the men whose skill and labor have made our civilization possible, cannot in any sense be called truckling to a class.

The Albany paper, and all the organs of the money rings, see no favoritism, no injustice in granting special favors to monopolists and speculators, but they take the alarm when the farmers demand honest taxes and a better financial system. These arrogant plutocrats seem to believe that there is no wisdom outside of their ranks, and they ignore the fact that farmers, from John Hampden down, have successfully fought just such financial oppression as they are now fighting. They seem to forget that the farmers have always been a wise and beneficial element in our statesmanship.

It is all right. Let the gold bugs sneer and talk. Sooner or later they will find that the farmers of today have John Hampden among them of old, and that they are going to win the fight.

New Writers and Their Methods.

At a time when certain writers were trying to convince the public that there were no more stories to be told, that every field had been worn out, and every vein exhausted, their theory was suddenly overthrown by two young men, Rider Haggard and Rudyard Kipling, who rushed to the front, and at once became all the rage.

How was this remarkable success achieved? These new writers are inferior to hundreds of others so far as culture is concerned, and one of them, Mr. Haggard, has a style full of faults. But they know life as it is, and they know human nature. They know that people want something out of the beaten track, and so Haggard writes African stories, while Kipling devotes himself to life in India. Stories linked with those strange lands may be extravagant, bizarre or marvelous, and readers will swallow them and ask for more. The writers of such stories are hampered by no rules, and they are at perfect liberty to invent their facts.

What about their methods? Mr. Haggard writes a quiet place, and works at night. His pen frequently runs away with him, and makes him change titles and plots. Mr. Kipling's experience is about the same. The two are full of energy, and work steadily.

mistake of reading too much. They have read a little, and have spent the remainder of their time traveling, observing, thinking and writing. They have the curiosity and enthusiasm of boys. They receive vivid impressions, and express themselves naturally and in graphic language. If they had read, say 2,000 volumes apiece, it is not likely that they would write half as well. In fact, the probability is that they would be doing back work, and would never be heard of.

Our ambitious young writers must read fewer books and better books. They must do more thinking. They must use their eyes and their ears more. Then they must profit by the example of Haggard and Kipling, and try new fields, new subjects, and scenes and characters heretofore neglected. If they are unwilling to follow this course, let them give up all hope of making fame and fortune in the ranks of the successful novelists of our time.

Baby Bonds in Virginia.

It is suggested, and the proposition meets with some favor, that in settling her debt Virginia shall issue \$1,000,000 in such small bonds as may be used as currency by the people.

Those who favor this plan say that it will inflate the currency, and afford immediate relief in Virginia. France, it will be recollected, raised the German indemnity by issuing small bonds, and plenty of ready money among her people soon brought about increased prosperity.

To make such a scheme of practical benefit, many important details will have to be considered and decided upon. In some states constitutional restrictions stand in the way of thus inflating the volume of currency, but in others the experiment would doubtless be satisfactory.

Still, the people will demand something more than the baby bond scheme. They need an honest currency that will meet the wants of the country, and they are determined that it shall not be controlled by a few money kings and the national banks. The Virginia suggestion shows that if the people cannot obtain financial relief in a regular way, they will take it in an irregular way. More money they must have, and more money they will have!

The Beginning of the End.

There seems to be great trouble in the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys of Pennsylvania. Twenty-three blast furnaces have shut down in these valleys and nearly 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment. This is a very serious state of affairs indeed, and The American Manufacturer, of Pittsburgh, has been making inquiries as to the cause. It has been claimed by some of our northern contemporaries that southern competition in the manufacture of iron, as in the manufacture of cotton goods, would make no impression on northern production for years to come, if, indeed, it made any at all. Mr. Edward Atkinson has already put on record his belief that the south can never become the center of cotton manufacture, on account of climatic conditions.

And yet the owners of the furnaces which have just gone out of blast in Pennsylvania and Ohio are inclined to take a wholly different view of southern competition. They say that the reason they can't continue operations under present conditions is the large amount of southern iron that is shipped into their districts. They say that since June 1, 1890, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of this southern iron has been received in the valleys, displacing an equal amount of local production. They declare that for months a fair quality of southern iron was delivered at the Youngstown mills for \$14 a ton, and large sales were made at this price. Last week the prices quoted for Alabama pig were \$13.25 and \$13.50 a ton.

At this point, it seems, the Pennsylvania and Ohio furnacemen concluded to throw up their hands. The American Manufacturer thus describes the situation, and gives the reasons of the furnacemen for suspending operations:

"Southern iron railways virtually enter into partnership with the furnacemen by hauling material and products under the sliding scale arrangement. Iron is hauled from Birmingham, Ala., to Youngstown, O., about 800 miles, for \$10 per ton. The rate paid on pig iron from Youngstown to Pittsburgh, 64 miles, is 10 cents per ton. In one case this is 1/2 cent a ton a mile, in the other 1/23 cent per ton. In moving furnace supplies the southern roads again favor the furnacemen. Pomona coke is sent into the Chattanooga district at the cost of Connellsville coke in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys, though the distance in the one case is 424 miles and in the other 130. The sliding scale, which fixes freight rates according to the selling price of iron, is another illustration of the manner in which southern railway companies co-operate with furnacemen. Mahoning and Shenandoah valley furnacemen hold that they should be protected from southern competition by making the rate on iron from the south commensurate with that on iron going out of the valleys. The valley furnacemen say that, being situated midway between the ore and the market, they should be able to produce iron in competition with any part of the north, and would do so were they protected from southern inroads.

We presume that what is here said is true. The roads are interested in getting business, and they have to meet the competition of the water route that is now open between Alabama and the iron region of Pennsylvania. It is significant, however, that the furnace owners and The American Manufacturer do not give the real gist of the matter. It is not the difference in freight rates, nor is it low freight rates that have compelled twenty-three furnaces in the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys to go out of blast. Transportation facilities have some bearing on the question, but the real reason lies in the fact that southern iron can be produced at prices with which the Pennsylvania and Ohio furnaces cannot compete. It is not a question of capital or of experience—it seems to be purely and simply a matter of geological formation, over which man has no control. In Alabama the geological formation is such as to place the ore fields side by side with the coal and lime necessary to the manufacture of iron. These conditions are not duplicated anywhere in the world so far as we know. They exist only in the south, and the south must reap the advantages of them. This is inevitable, and the sooner the iron capitalists of the north recognize the fact, the better it will be for them.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S Indian policy lacks genuine nobility. The trouble is that Secretary Noble is a republican politician.

THE QUESTION is, will Johnny Davenport get his gun?

SENATOR CAMERON appears to have more influence in Pennsylvania than the force Bill editors.

THE GERMAN emperor remarks with truth that Wernick is a back number. The President says so.

marian methods of the republican party in this country will live, while the people an opportunity to send it into retirement.

THE SPIRIT of Andrew Jackson still survives in the democratic party today.

THE FACT that the next Democratic candidate for president will have to subscribe heartily to free silver is gradually making itself felt.

GRANNY HOAR thinks that Mr. Benjamin Harrison will veto a free coinage measure. Did Grannny Hoar get this idea in his Christmas stocking? If he did, it was put there by a bogus Santa Claus.

THE WALL STREET editor who says that the silver dollar is a debased coin, continues to take it for subscriptions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

REPOUNDS FREQUENTLY make the mistake of demanding severe laws, when they should ask for the enforcement of the laws they already have.

THE TEXAS REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION is active at work, but they will be watched by our Atlanta real estate men.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF FINANCE says: "One of the most interesting items in the statistics of the south is that relating to immigration. The number of immigrants from foreign countries settled in the southern states June 30, 1890, aggregated 378,019, and the number of persons of northern birth residing in the south was 475,000. There were no statistics of foreign immigration in the south in 1890, but the statistics of the census of foreigners found in the south in 1880. But the statistics of northern persons living in the south were given for 1880 at 240,885. There has been an increase therefore of northern immigration to the south of 94.6 per cent."

ONE of the most notable club events of the New York season will be the coming reception of the Southern Society to the authors and artists of the south. The society, as the more conservative members persist in calling it, is one of the most active and prosperous clubs in New York, and the average attendance at the cosy headquarters, No. 18 West Twenty-fourth street, comes close to the many thousands of people who are members of the society. It gives a reception to the authors of the south at Delmonico's, and the members are making arrangements to do the affair up with all the elegance and completeness that will astonish the town. At the clubhouse will be an exhibition of paintings and statuary by southern artists and sculptors, which is being looked forward to with interest by the art-loving people of the city.

THE GRIP this season is more fatal in the southwest than anywhere else. It differs materially from the grip of last winter.

THE WEATHER prophets unite in the prediction that the coldest days of the winter are yet to come. But they are merely guessing at it.

CAPTAIN J. M. JOHNSON, now a practicing lawyer at Kendall, Kan., tells an incident of the battle in which Custer was killed. He and Colonel Sully, commanding a troop, were hiding on the charge when the Indians came upon them from the frozen ground dead, and beside her a four or five year old babe crying and begging for its mother. Taking pity on the papoose the colonel ordered the first sergeant to take the babe and secure the youngster. He did so, and turning the colonel monochally and pitilessly asked: "What shall I do with it—kill it?"

GENERAL HERMAN STURM, of Indiana, is said in the latest issue of The Mexican Financier to have been granted a fine concession by the Mexican government with a somewhat novel colonization scheme attached. The concession was promulgated late in December, and provides that General Sturm shall establish four colonies in different parts of Mexico, for which the government will grant him the land, the survey and arable public land in the states of Durango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Oaxaca and Michoacan. A hectare is nearly two and one-half acres. The first colony General Sturm is to establish in the state of Durango, and consist of two hundred persons selected from Americans of Mexican descent in California, Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona. They are to be engaged in the making of sugar, the manufacture of wine, and the raising of cattle. The second colony is to be established in the state of Chihuahua, and consist of two hundred persons selected from Americans of Mexican descent in California, Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona. They are to be engaged in the making of sugar, the manufacture of wine, and the raising of cattle. The third colony is to be established in the state of Coahuila, and consist of two hundred persons selected from Americans of Mexican descent in California, Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona. They are to be engaged in the making of sugar, the manufacture of wine, and the raising of cattle. The fourth colony is to be established in the state of Michoacan, and consist of two hundred persons selected from Americans of Mexican descent in California, Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona. They are to be engaged in the making of sugar, the manufacture of wine, and the raising of cattle.

MR. T. A. J. MAJORS announces that he has assumed entire control of The Adairville Ledger. He adds: "There is no use to state the whys and wherefores."

SAYS the editor of The Camilla Clarion: "A great fuss is being made in certain quarters about our editor wearing a V-shaped overcoat, a hat with numerous ventilations and driving a twenty-one-year-old pony. Help us! We are a pane with a little money and we'll brush up."

HERE is a bright and cheerful item from The Elberton Gazette: "Hartpost has the youngest mayor, the brightest editor, the best water, the clearest streets, the sweetest girls and the worst boys in the state. Don't blame me, boys. I have gone into the newspaper business and must tell the truth."

THE editor of The American Daily Times drops into poetry as follows:
Snowflakes rarely kiss the
Southern maiden's cheeks so fair,
But the Christmas snows that fall
Blossom for her golden hair.

EDITOR HANLON, of The Quitman Press, will hardly accuse THE CONSTITUTION of putting the following "in the mouths of the Georgia editors," as it appeared in the last issue of his paper:
Heaven bless the weary toilers, one and all, and may they never on delinquents come to call. May their purses be plenteous, and their stay not meteoric; may their lines in pleasant places always fall.

Nearly all the changes which have been made in Georgia newspapers have been announced, and now the editors are getting humorous. Here is a recent item from The Lumpkin Independent:
The lunatic scribbles in Milldeggville is crowded with people who know "how a newspaper ought to be run," and there are several thousand others in the state just as wise that are permitted to run at large. The asylum should be enlarged.

THERE is a remarkably bright editor on The Chattooga Weekly News. The editorial paragraphs of that paper are luminous.

A Crisis Safely Passed.

PETTED Wife—"Oh, you darling! This is just the perfect thing I wanted. I feel of course." Wicked Husband—"Yes, it's plush." What! plush? You promised to get me seal. "I know it, my dear, but on account of the McKinley bill seal has gone down until it's as cheap as dirt, and plush has gone up—terribly up—costs like fury now, so I bought plush." "Oh, how kind and considerate you are, my dear! I never thought of that. Isn't it lovely?"

LOGICAL ETYMOLOGY.
"Why do they call them 'mountain peaks'?" "Oh, I suppose, because they are forever overflowing."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.
JOHNSTON—Richard Malcolm Johnston is writing his memoirs.

FREMONT—Jessie Benton Fremont's Christmas gift was a residence to her by the ladies of San Francisco.

INGALLS—It is reported that Senator Ingalls has been offered \$15,000 a year to edit Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

GEORGE—Henry George has gone to Bermuda for the winter.

STANLEY—Explorer Stanley is drawing huge audiences in the west.

CLAY—General Cass M. Clay, of Kentucky, has been elected to his fourth term.

DIRECT TRADE.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION RECEIVED.

From English and German Capital to Establish a Line of Steamers from Brunswick to Liverpool and Bremen.

A new line of steamers. Brunswick, the American port. Liverpool and Bremen, the European ports. To cost \$2,500,000. And to be in operation within six months. These are the salient features of a proposition to be submitted to the direct trade convention, which meets here tomorrow. Behind it are millions in English and German capital. They mean business, and talk direct trade in dollars and cents. What they want in America is a guarantee of 5 per cent net profit on the money actually invested.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS. The prospect is one of interest and importance, in an incidental fashion, for its bearing upon the matter of white immigration.

As long as there is no direct line from Europe to the south, the west gets all the benefit of immigration from Europe.

That's what has built up the northwest wonderfully of late years. Immigrants are "drilled" before they reach New York, and steer clear of the south. With a direct line to a Georgia port, all that would be changed. It would greatly help in opening up the south as a new and inviting field for immigration.

THE AGENTS ARE IN ATLANTA. The proposition is to be laid before the direct trade convention, which assembles here tomorrow.

The representatives of the European capital behind the scheme are now in Atlanta.

They are Thomas S. Gellibrand, of London, and Dr. Louis von der Hoya, now a citizen of Atlanta, but a native of Germany and for many years a resident there.

Major Wash Houston, one of the best known railroad men in the south, is also interested in the matter.

These gentlemen called upon Governor Northern yesterday forenoon at the capitol, and explained the project to him in detail. The governor was keenly interested in the matter, and gave them every encouragement.

He told them, of course, that the state itself could give no guarantee of the sort required in a private enterprise, but that if the matter were properly presented he did not doubt that the Farmers' Alliance would do so, in conjunction with the railroad to be most directly benefited, and other private interests.

And finally he advised them to stay over and lay their plans before the direct trade convention. Their original object in visiting Atlanta, it seems, was merely to have the opinion of the governor of the state.

They were encouraged by his views of the matter, and his assurance that there was a strong popular sentiment in favor of such a project. They consented, too, to lay the matter before the direct trade convention.

The European capital represented is over \$2,500,000.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION. The indications are that there will be a large attendance.

In addition to the lists of delegates already published, that of the Alabama State Grange was received yesterday. It is a very able delegation.

Captain J. W. Tullis and Major S. H. Dent, of Eufaula; Professor J. W. A. Wright, of Livingston; Colonel R. B. Kyle, of Gadsden, and Hon. James Crook, of Jacksonville. Captain Tullis is one of the largest landowners and planters in his country, and is president of the Eufaula National Bank. Professor J. W. A. Wright is president of the Normal college at Livingston.

He is also a well known farmer, and the author of the "Declaration of Purposes of the Grange." Mr. Wright once visited Europe (in 1878) as agent of the national grange in negotiating with the government for the purchase of land for the establishment of a national grange. He is a double demerit collection book for commodities from this country with England, similar but not so extensive as the great movement now on foot. Colonel R. B. Kyle is well known as a business man, a farmer, a granger and capitalist. Hon. James Crook figured prominently in the late state democratic convention of Alabama, as the farmer candidate for governor. He is a leading farmer and public spirited citizen.

The name of Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt is added to the delegates from the State Agricultural Society of Georgia.

The attendance of governors will be small, however.

Of the sixteen southern states governors, answers have been received from ten. None of them will be able to attend. The trouble is, that in nearly all the states the legislatures are in session, and the governors are too busy to leave their offices.

The convention will be called to order tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives.

After prayer by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, and the reading of the minutes, the report of the committee on the subject of the convention will be read.

This is an important report. The committee—Hon. W. H. Fleming and Mr. C. P. Goodyear, of Georgia, Jasper Miller, of South Carolina, Governor F. P. Fleming of Florida, and Governor D. C. Forsyth of North Carolina—were appointed under the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Fleming:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to investigate the subject of obtaining the charters of the corporations to promote the direct trade between the United States and Europe, and to make a full report thereof with a draft of the charter proposed to the convention to be held in the second Wednesday in January."

A Talk With Dr. Von der Hoya. Dr. Von der Hoya was found yesterday afternoon in his room at the Kimball.

He had a great many interesting things to say about the project. "Personally," he said, "I have been at work upon this matter for about two years, spending most of that time in Europe. I was convinced of the absolute necessity of a direct trade line from Europe to the south. That is the best way to draw to this section the best class of German, Austrian and Norwegian emigrants.

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THE final calculation is that we can build a line of four steamers, making the trips bi-monthly. The steamers will be 6,000 to 7,000 tons each, with a speed of twelve to thirteen miles an hour, furnished with all modern improvements, and equipped with a full complement of officers and crew. The ships can be built in Germany for about half the amount they would cost if built in America, both the material and the labor being cheaper. The same ratio very nearly exists between the cost of operating with American and German crews.

"Now, to the English and German capital invested in this experiment. It is a new and untried thing. We have assurance of ample capital, provided we can furnish an American guarantee of 5 per cent net income on the amount actually invested.

"Of course, for the first two or three years the enterprise can hardly hope to clear 5 per cent. Say, for example, that only 3 per cent is cleared the first year. Then the second year it is cleared 4 per cent, and the third year 5 per cent, or 50,000, made up in America. So the second year, we calculate, but a loss amount will be required. There is no doubt, we think, that in three or four years the money will be making the 5 per cent expected in Europe.

"Now the question is, can we secure the guarantee of 5 per cent? If so, the line will be built and put in operation just as soon as men and money can make it. I am going back to Europe about the middle of February, and if I can carry this guarantee with me, the first trip could be made within six months afterward.

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The petition shows that on the 30th of June, 1883, Jane Cooper, wife of Wylie G. Cooper, was hurt while a passenger on an excursion train run by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. She was in the baggage car, it is claimed, superintending the lunch that was carried by the excursion, and was knocked down in the course of shifting the car. In consideration of the injuries thus received the petitioner asks \$4,500 damages. Mrs. Cooper, herself, sues the road for \$5,000 damages. The husband's suit was taken up yesterday and will be continued today.

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Phosphate Lands.—Mr. Robert Miller, of the Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, is in Florida closing up a big deal in phosphate lands for an English syndicate. About \$100,000 is involved in the deal.

An Old Negro's Death.—An old negro named Arnold died at 235 Spring street Sunday. He had been sick a long time, and when he died did not have the money necessary to bury him and was buried in a pauper's grave yesterday morning. He took charge of the body and it will be buried today.

Very Sick.—Patrolman Ed Walton is very sick at his home on Haynes street. He has been confined to his bed several weeks, and was so bad yesterday that his physician was very doubtful of his recovery.

To Atlanta to Live.—Dr. E. H. Richardson, one of the most prominent physicians in northwest Georgia, has removed from Cedarhurst to Atlanta, and is temporarily domiciled at the Ballard house. Dr. Richardson spent last year in Europe, for rest and recuperation, and returns to active professional life thoroughly rejuvenated.

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**RESULTS OF THE
EXPERIMENT**

Does Nitrogen Improve
Not, Cotton
a C

During the past

J. Redding, has made experiments to determine the effect of fertilizers on corn, and in a bulletin which he has issued.

observes that the three are not generally found together, acid, potash and nitrate, mineral elements to be obtained from the soil and not from the air. The utility of phosphoric acid

in them, and the amount applied vary. But nitrate well as in the soil, as the atmospheric carbon always on hand. The like clover, cow peas

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These experiments are conclusive, for the quality, as was shown, unfertilized crops.

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